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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

The first BOOK *of the* AMERICAN CHRONICLES *of the* TIMES. *continued.*

CHAP. IV.

THEN answered Jedediah, and said, thy sons are in great distress, for the Gageites are come into the land, they are preparing for our destruction, and to make war against thy people, therefore thy counsel and spirit are much wanted at this time, for unto whom can we seek for succour but unto thee, next to the Lord of Hosts?

2. Moreover there be some eunuchs of the tribe of Levi, Coo-r-ites, the friendly addresser, and R----g--n the *pretended* letter presser, that want to divide the people into factions, and who go about like unto owls by night privily, through the city, in the high ways, in the streets, at the corners, in the alleys, lanes, by ways, and in the secret places thereof;

3. Haranguing the ignorant, and making scandalous pamphlets, and newspapers, against the congress, and against the proceedings thereof, endeavouring to set it at nought, and against thy people, and blaspheme thy name.

4. Therefore be not thou angry with thy sons, we pray thee, neither be thou displeased with our sister Carey, who stands trembling and weeping before thy face, for behold she hath done this thing at my desire, and that good may come out of evil, therefore let all thy vengeance, if any, fall upon the head of Obadiah, for he shewed her unto me, and brought me hither, but be not thou angry with thy sons, we pray thee, for thy name is *precious in their mouths.*

5. Then Cromwell, looking pleasantly on the woman, took her by the hand, and said unto her, comfort thy heart, daughter Carey, thou that art the daughter of the mother of all witches, for no harm shall come unto thee, and the woman made a low curtesy unto him, and dried up her tears, and her fears vanished away, and he said unto Obadiah, Obadiah, thou hast done well.

6. Then spake Oliver unto Jedediah, and said, regard not thou these sons of slander, for they be sycophants and understrappers; they be like unto monkeys grinning at a lion, like unto puppies barking at the moon; they are wolves in sheep's clothing.

7. For these things do they to serve themselves, that they may be taken notice of and rewarded by their master, even as the traitors Bernard and Hutchinson are rewarded, and who will say unto them, well done, ye good and faithful servants, come thou, and take the mitre on thine head, and be a BISHOP, and come thou unto me, for thou shalt be the KING's PRINTER.

8. Now mark what I shall say unto you, Jedediah, I will deal with their superiors and not with them, and notwithstanding their utmost efforts to enslave you, the lamp of liberty shall still burn with purified oil, like unto that which ran down Aaron's beard, not made of blubber, but pure virgin oil, and triumphantly shall ye rejoice in the smell thereof.

9. And although they make a jest of our divine charter, our blessed magna charta, yet shall it not be prostituted to wrap up their poisonous TEA.

10. But I will cause the lining of their TEA CHESTS to be cast up, and converted into musket balls, and the chests themselves shall be metamorphosed into a whipping post and pillory for Bernard and Hutchinson.

11. And the remainder thereof shall be transformed into tar barrels, and into traps to catch the Coo-r-ites, the R----g--nites, and other half priced political rats; for have not I spoken it? saith OLIVER.

12. Then spake Jedediah, and lifted up his hands and eyes, and said, O how highly favoured are we thy sons, that it be permitted that thou, our great lord and mighty protector, regardest his children, who hatest hypocrisy and dissimulation, whose conscience is always void of offence, who refused an earthly crown that thou mightest be rewarded with a crown of glory, who art ambitious only for the glory of the king of kings; thou whose consummate fortitude, magnanimity, and prudence, whose great and divine talents were bestowed from above, to answer wise purposes and happy events, how didst thou raise the fading glory and dying reputation of the British nation, beyond the highest pitch of Roman greatness; the heads of kings and princes were but as snow balls in thine hands, and thou hustled powers, principalities, and kingdoms, as in a cap; thou became the dread and terror of the nations round about; thou swayed the sceptre of this terrestrial universe, and held the balance of power in thine own hands, thou brought'st true religion to the highest pitch, and banished enthusiasm, fanaticism; high church bigotry, popish superstition, and pretenders to sainthip, out of the land; thou shook his holiness's chair, made the triple crown of the great dragon to totter, thou madest the papal cap to fall off from his hoary pate, thou pulled the purple robe from off his shoulders, and made thereof a carpet for the soles of thy shoes, and left him as bare as an unfledged woodpecker; thou suffered not the haughty king of France to enjoy his boasted vain title, but permitted him to be called only the simple French king; the invincible proud Spaniard thou humbled in the dust, and made their dons hips, don Falsey Benabio, and don Diego Surly Phiz, their ministers, as submissive as spaniels; thou despised their treasure, their silver and their gold, and sunk their galleons in the depths of the sea; the sly Hogan Mogans of the united provinces trembled at thy nod, they besought thy friendship, and their high mightinesses became the poor and distressed states; the strong holds and impenetrable castles of the piratical Algerines became but as sport and pastime in thine hands, and the ships of all nations thou made to lower their pride, pay homage, and bow down to thy all conquering flag; thou settest up whatsoever thou pleasest, and pullest down whomsoever thou wilt.

13. Now behold, while Jedediah was speaking, CROMWELL smiled on him, and it pleased him, insomuch, that it made his heart glad and leap for joy, for he was not proof against flattery, but rejoiced to hear his own actions and great atchievements praised and extolled, even unto the skies.

14. And it came to pass, when he had twirled his whiskers, and stroked his beard, he said unto him, he that is not for us is against us; what meaneth Thomas the usurper?

15. Behold, I will shortly let him know, to his sorrow, what it is to disturb the pious ashes of them that sleepeth, to threaten my beloved people, and to affront the majesty of OLIVER; for in seven nights will I appear in a vision before him, face to face.

16. Hearken, therefore, Jedediah, to what I shall speak in thine ear, take counsel of me, and suffer not your spirits to flag, be thou and our people resolute, give back not one inch, and, if so be ye are constrained to fight with them, behold I will be in the midst of you, you shall find me in the centre, in the wings, and in the fore front of the battle, and when you find me flinch, then execrate the name and memory of OLIVER.

17. For I will break those chains in sunder which have been prepared to shackle you, and they shall moulder away like clay, and you shall surely prove victorious, and triumph over your enemies; am not I your lord protector? For history cannot point out, neither can the chronicles tell, wherein a true born Oliverian ever flinched or forsook his cause; witness my prowess at the memorable battle of Marsdon Moor.

18. Moreover, I will cause the heads of Johnny the Buteite, and Haman the Northite, to be lopped from off their shoulders, even as the limb of a tree is lopped off, and they shall be hanged on a gallows fifty cubits high, and they shall remain on the walls of the gates of Britain as a memorial, even as I was oft times wont to serve traitors of old, and as rebels are served.

19. Then were the hearts of Jedediah and Aminadab and Obadiah glad, and they bowed seven times unto OLIVER, and fell with their faces to the ground.

20. And OLIVER said unto them, rise, and stand up on your feet like men, and go ye into the city, and tell my people you have this night seen the face of Cromwell, their lord protector, which no man hath seen these six score years.

21. Moreover, tell Phineas, the captain of the host, the son of Eleazer, be strong and whet up his plow shares into swords, and his pruning hooks into spears.

22. Tell Occunneocogeecococacheecacheecadungo, my brother, fill his quiver, and stand up and tarry till I come, and take ye this in thine hand, and proclaim it through the city, and throughout all the land of New England. Farewell, while I make an excursion to the mansions of them that sleepeth, and awake and rouse up my faithful Fairfax, Lambert, and the rest of my brave warriors. THE LORD PROSPER YOU; GRACE BE UNTO YOU.

23. And he departed out of their sight in a terrible whirlwind, and they saw him no more that time, neither knew they where or which way he went.

24. Now as soon as Venus, the evening star, began to be dull and drowsy, they took their leave of mother Carey, and Jedediah, the priest, shooked her by the hand and stroked her, and looked wishfully on her, and because the night was cold and rainy she covered his shoulders with her newest under garment, and she smiled on him, and they went their way.

25. Howbeit, Obadiah went on grumbling and sorrowful, nor yet opened he his mouth.

26. And it came to pass, as they were on their way, that Aminadab pondered these things in his heart.

27. Now behold, when they were come into the city, that on the next day, and in the morning thereof, Jedediah the priest caused all the people to be assembled, and they came from all quarters, and assembled themselves together, and from the suburbs, and from the country, and the villages and towns round about, a very great multitude:

28. And he said listen, brethren, I pray you, that ye may understand, for behold our lord protector OLIVER hath appeared, and hath commanded me, his servant, to proclaim this unto you; and he pulled from under his mantle a roll of parchment (for he wore no cassock nor band) and he said, give attention, O all ye people! And the people remained silent, and he read therein, with a loud voice, and spake unto them through a fisherman's trumpet, and said,

BY his highness OLIVER CROMWELL, the most invincible, puissant, invulnerable, magnanimous, and evangelical, lord protector of the commonwealth of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and the territories thereunto depending, generalissimo, chancellor, and lord high admiral of the same,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information that his excellency Thomas, sirnamed the Gageite, otherwise called the Usurper, on the 28th day of September last, did most daringly, wantonly, abominably, wickedly, atrociously, and devilishly, and without my knowledge, allowance, approbation, instruction, or consent first had and obtained, and without my name, and the imperial signet of the commonwealth affixed thereunto, did presume, and *ipso facto* issue forth and publish a most diabolical and treasonable proclamation, in order to delude my true and faithful subjects, and cause them to swerve from the right way, and to throw off their allegiance unto me their true, lawful, rightful lord, and sovereign protector, to the great detriment and disquiet of their consciences, by endeavouring to establish the doctrine of the arrant whore of Rome, as well their worldly interest, by commanding my loving subjects to pay the taxes, and other duties and customs of the land, into the hands of a tool of his own appointment;

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers good causes and considerations, which shall be made manifest in due time, I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of my trusty and well beloved cousins, generals, and council, Fairfax, Ireton, Willoughby, Zankey, Sippon, Hammond, Rainsborough, Pride, Lambert, Goote, Venables, Broghill, Hewson, Abbot, Reynolds, Ewer, Lilburn, Fleetwood, Desborough, Harrison, Blake, Gibbons, Marsh, and Jones, to issue this my proclamation, and by the authority aforesaid, do highly disapprove and contemn the above recited proclamation, hereby strictly charging and enjoining, and exhorting all selectmen, judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, collectors of taxes, constables, and all whom it may concern, to disregard, reject and utterly refuse paying any obedience whatsoever thereunto, but that they do forthwith pay all monies, so received or may hereafter receive, by virtue of their offices, into the hands of my faithful, trusty cousin, and worthy collector, colonel Bradshaw, whom I have appointed for that purpose, until my further pleasure in the premises be made known, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, or otherwise as they regard my blessing.

AND WHEREAS it is highly expedient, to the intent therefore, that the perpetrator of such unheard of and unparallelled piece of effrontery, and misdemeanor, should be apprehended and brought to condign punishment, and that it may be a caution to all and every one, not to commit the like trespass, I do hereby further, by the advice and consent of the council aforesaid, promise, that if any person or persons shall apprehend and deliver, or cause to be delivered, over to the selectmen of Boston, or to colonel J. H-----k, moderator and chairman of the provincial congress, the said Thomas, sirnamed the Gageite, otherwise named the Usurper, such person or persons shall thereupon have, and receive, out of the profits arising from the sale of the TEA, ONE SHILLING OLD TENOR, over and above what the charter of the province allows in such cases made and provided.

GIVEN under my hand, and the great and imperial signet of the commonwealth of the province of New England, at Boston, the 27th day of October, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy four, and in or about the tenth year of our sovereign lord Persecution, by the grace of Satan, king of tyranny, confusion and popery, defender of the Romish faith, &c. OLIVER CROMWELL.

By his highness's command, BRADSHAW, secretary.

GRACE BE UNTO YOU.

(To be continued.)

Mr. PINKNEY,

ENCLOSED is a letter to the SPEAKER, which you are desired to give a place in your next paper, and you will oblige several RESPECTABLE CUSTOMERS.

CHARLES CITY, *January* 25, 1775.

To PEYTON RANDOLPH, ESQUIRE.

SIR,

BEING fully convinced of your integrity, as a friend to your country, and that you are ever willing to contribute all in your power to put in execution the resolutions of our association, I take the liberty of applying to you for your opinion on two things, which offer themselves to my consideration, not doubting but you will give it me with all that candour every instance of your public life evinces you to be capable of. If, from the warmth and inexperience which are too incident to youth, I determine with precipitation, I shall receive your friendly correction with thanks; for although I am well satisfied with my own opinion at present, yet I am far from being inflexible to a better mode of arguing than I can be master of.

The first object then, sir, which I have contemplated, is the manner in which several merchants have treated their customers; I mean, that of refusing them credit at a time when trade is so at a stand, that cash very slowly fluctuates, and of course little falls to the share of an individual; and when these very merchants have pretended to accede to the general association. Two things may be considered in this place: *First*, I insist, that refusing credit to able and honest people, who were formerly customers to a store, tends to defeat the association; and secondly, it is such an insult to an honest man that no man has a right to commit.

With respect to the first, that refusing credit at this particular time tends to defeat the association, I think I may be allowed to persist in from the following argument: It is generally supposed that the goods which are in the country are sufficient to serve us two years, and this seems to be the foundation on which we associated; for those who accede to the general opinion can comply with what they engage to do, and others will of course be more inclined to come into our measures. Now to what purpose is it that those goods are in the country, if the people cannot have them on the same terms they formerly had? No cash can be had, or very little, at this time, because our crops are paying the last year's contracts; the merchant has no cash, for the courts of justice are shut up, and very wisely too; necessaries for our slaves cannot be manufactured so soon, for want of sheep and cotton; and none of us can import any thing, because we are bound down by the association. What, then, is to be done? Why the peoples virtue is so tried, that they must break through the solemn engagement, or their slaves must perish. Thus, then, I think it appears evident, that the merchant who refuses credit to those he always gave credit to, unless they cease to be honest in their endeavours to make good payments, has done what I call a violation to the very resolutions he engages to perform. But if, sir, this point you judge against me, surely I may insist, with great propriety, that to refuse an honest customer credit, at a time when he most requires it, is such an insult as ought to be resented with the spirit becoming a man, especially when perhaps the very person who is treated so has been most humbly solicited for his custom, and who has been a helping means of raising that merchant from indigent circumstances to a happy state of independence. Moreover, does it not imply dishonesty in a gentleman to refuse him credit after he has been encouraged to expect it at any time? "For, say these gentlemen merchants, I cannot compel my debtor to pay, because the courts are shut up, and do no business; if we could sue and persecute, we then would trust every able man as formerly." And thus greater inconveniencies fall on our shoulders than on those, whom we all desire to place them on, the other side the water. Instead of harmonizing the people, it breeds contentions amongst them, and by this means our wisest step for the preservation of our liberties will prove abortive. Now view the merchant who behaves in this manner, and what inference may be drawn? Why plainly this, that he is sorry for becoming an associator, because he is liable to have his books overlooked by the committee of the county where he lives. If he gives any body credit, and cannot take advantage of the people in the present inconvenience they must labour under, through the scarcity of goods, therefore, to prevent this, they will keep no books at all, because there is no examining of their conduct well without them. I would recommend it, therefore, to my countrymen at least, to withdraw all their custom and connections from the man who behaves with such insolence and ingratitude, and teach him a lesson which will redound to his interest more, and that is this, that he lives by the people, and not they by him.

The second object, sir, is a piece of conduct which the Henrico committee was guilty of, in my opinion contrary to the true spirit of the association, in ordering a parcel of goods to be sold at wholesale, to the amount of one hundred and nineteen pounds sterling, which goods were first ordered to be sold by our committee in small parcels, not exceeding ten pounds value, and a letter was wrote by our chairman, informing them of what we had done too, to which they were not polite enough to send an answer. In consequence of this ingenious step, captain Fisher, it seems, who brought them in for Amos and James Ladd, became the purchaser, for no body else could well advance so much money. I never have heard how much money has fallen to the share of Boston, in consequence of the sale, or would let you know: I believe the captain gave less for them here than they cost him in Great Britain. I dare say you will think me tedious in this letter, but you will readily excuse me when I inform you with how much reluctance I go about proving the want of virtue, in some of our leading men, which ever cramps the genius of the man of sensibility; add to this that I very seldom trouble myself with this sort of business, and indeed was more induced by the desire of many respectable gentlemen, to lay these observations before you for your opinion, which they expect to see in our next paper.

I am, sir, with the highest esteem for you,

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

AT a meeting of the committee for Nansemond county, on Friday the 6th day of January, 1775, Mr. Samuel Donaldson informed the committee that the ship Richmond, James Patterson, master, had arrived in this colony, since the first day of December, from Glasgow, with sundry packages of goods, amounting, as per invoice and bills of parcels produced, together with freight, commissions, and insurance, to 416l. 17s. 10d. sterling, the property of John Thomeson, merchant, in Halifax, North Carolina, who waited on the committee, and requested that the same might be sold agreeable to the 10th article of the continental association.

Ordered, that the said goods be sold by the package, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the same afternoon, under the direction of Willis Riddick, Samuel Donaldson, and Kinchen Godwin, and that they reimburse and pay to the said John Thompson, out of the

sales thereof, the first cost and charges, and if any profit shall arise from such sales, that they retain the same in their hands for relieving and employing such of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston as are sufferers by the Boston port bill, subject to the direction of the committee for Nansemond county aforesaid.

JOHN GREGORY, clerk.

In pursuance of the foregoing order the several packages of goods, in the said invoice mentioned, were sold on Friday the 6th instant, in the afternoon, under our direction, from which sale, after paying the first cost and all charges, a profit of 2l. and 10d. Virginia currency, will remain in our hands, payable to the order of the committee.

WILLIS RIDDICK,
SAMUEL DONALDSON,
KINCHEN GODWIN.

Mr. PINKNEY,

Please to publish, in your gazette, the following extracts from the proceedings of the committee of Fairfax county, on the 17th of January, 1775,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, esquire, CHAIRMAN.
ROBERT H. HARRISON, clerk.

RESOLVED, that the defenceless state of this county renders it indispensably necessary that a quantity of ammunition should be immediately provided; and as the same will be for the common benefit, protection, and defince, of the inhabitants thereof, it is but just and reasonable that the expences incurred in procuring the same should be defrayed by a general and equal contribution. It is therefore recommended that the sum of three shillings per poll, for the purpose aforesaid, be paid, by and for every tithable person in this county, to the sheriff, or such other collector as may be appointed, who is to render the same to this committee, with a list of the names of such persons as shall refuse to pay the same, if any such there be.

Resolved, that this committee do concur in opinion with the provincial committee of the province of Maryland, that a well regulated militia, composed of gentlemen, freeholders, and other freemen, is the natural strength and only staple security of a free government, and that such militia will relieve our mother country from any expence in our protection and defence, will obviate the pretence of a necessity for taxing us on that account, and render it unnecessary to keep standing armies among us, ever dangerous to liberty; and therefore it is recommended to such of the inhabitants of this county as are from sixteen to fifty years of age, to form themselves into companies of 68 men, to chuse a captain, two lieutenants, an ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, and one drummer, for each company; that they provide themselves with good firelocks, and use their utmost endeavours to make themselves masters of the military exercise published by order of his majesty in 1764, and recommended by the provincial congress of the Massachusetts Bay, on the 29th of October last.

PURSUANT to an order of the committee of the county of Spotsylvania, we the subscribers, in the said order named, have examined the daybook and journal of Mr. William Triplett, merchant, in Fredericksburg, against whom an information was lodged for a breach of the ninth article of the continental association, and are of opinion that the said Triplett hath strictly conformed to the said association.

In justice to the gentleman who lodged the said complaint, as well as to the said Triplett, we further certify that there was good ground for the accusation, but the said Triplett has fully acquitted himself, and, in our opinion, has sold his goods on very reasonable terms. Given under our hands, this 20th day of Janua y, 1775.

FIELDING LEWIS,
CHARLES DICK,
JAMES MERCER.

By direction of Surry *county committee, will be disposed of, at public sale, for ready money, in the town of* Cobham, *on* Thursday *the* 16*th of* February,

THREE PACKAGES of EUROPEAN GOODS, consisting of womens silk BONNETS, RIBBANDS, and mens SHOES, and by the owners delivered to the committee to be sold, agreeable to the tenth article of the continental congress.

ALLEN COCKE,
NICHOLAS FAULCON, junior,
WILLIAM BROWNE,
JOHN WATKINS,
JOHN H. COCKE,
CHARLES JUDKINS,

To be SOLD, *in pursuance of an order of* Elizabeth City *county committee, in* Hampton, *on* Monday *the* 6*th of* February *next, for ready current money,*

SUNDRY GOODS, viz. a SET of SMITH'S TOOLS, SNUFF, NAILS, HALFTHICKS, BLANKETING, &c. &c. in small parcels.

HENRY KING,
WORLICH WESTWOOD,
ROE COWPER,
CARY SELDEN,
JACOB WRAY,
GEORGE WRAY,
MILES KING.

From the BOSTON EVENING POST of DECEMBER 26.

AS Messieurs Edes and Gill, in their paper of Monday the 12th instant, were pleased to acquaint the public that "the association sent by brigadier Ruggles, &c. to the town of Hardwicke, &c. together with his son's certificate thereof, and the resolves of the provincial congress thereon, must be referred till their next," I was so credulous as to expect then to have seen their next paper adorned with the form of an association, which would have done honour to it, and if attended to, and complied with, by the good people of the province, might have put it in the power of any one very easily to have distinguished such loyal subjects to the king, as dare to assert their rights to freedom, in all respects consistent with the laws of the land, from such rebellious ones as, under the pretext of being friends to liberty, are frequently committing the most enormous outrages upon the persons and properties of such of his majesty's peaceable subjects, who, for want of knowing who to call upon, in these distracted times, for assistance, fall into the hands of a banditti, whose cruelties surpass those of savages; but finding my mistake, now take the liberty to send copies to your several offices, to be published in your next papers, that so the public may be made more acquainted therewith than at present, and be induced to associate for the above purposes. And as many of the people have for some time past been arming themselves, it may not be amiss to let them know that their numbers will not appear in the field so large as was imagined before it was known that independency was the object in contemplation; since which, many have associated in divers parts of the province to preserve their freedom and support government, and as it may become necessary, in a very short time, to give convincing proof of our attachment to government, we shall be much wanting to ourselves if we longer trample upon that patience which has already endured so long suffering, and may, if this opportunity be neglected, have a tendency to ripen many for destruction, who have not yet been guilty of an overt act of rebellion, which would be an event diametrically opposite to the humane and benevolent intention of him whose abused patience cannot endure forever, and who hath already, by his prudent conduct, evinced the most tender regard for a deluded people.

TIM. RUGGLES.

BOSTON, December 22, 1774.

THE ASSOCIATION.

WE the subscribers, being fully sensible of the blessings of good government on the one hand, and convinced on the other hand of the evils and calamities attending on tyranny in all shapes, whether exercised by one or many, and having of late seen with great grief and concern the distressing efforts of a dissolution of all government, whereby our lives, liberties, and properties, are rendered precarious, and no longer under the protection of the law; and apprehending it to be our indispensable duty to use all lawful means in our power for the defence of our persons and property, against all riotous, and lawless violence, and to recover and secure the advantages which we are entitled to, from the good and wholsome laws of the government, do hereby associate, and mutually covenant and engage, to and with each other as follows, viz.

1st. That we will on all occasions, with our lives and fortunes, stand by and assist each other, in the defence of his life, liberty, and property, whenever the same shall be attacked, or endangered by any bodies of men, riotously assembled, upon any pretence, or under any authority, not warranted by the laws of the land.

2dly. That we will, upon all occasions, mutually support each other in the free exercise and enjoyment of our undoubted right to liberty, in eating, drinking, buying, selling, communing, and acting, what, with whom, and as we please, consistent with the laws of God and the king.

3dly. That we will not acknowledge, or submit, to the pretended authority of any congresses, committees of correspondence, or other unconstitutional assemblies of men; but will, at the risk of our lives, if need be, oppose the forceable exercise of all such authority.

4thly. That we will, to the utmost of our power, promote, encourage, and, when called to it, enforce obedience to the rightful authority of our most gracious sovereign king George the third, and of his laws.

5thly. That when the person or property of any one of us shall be invaded or threatened by any committees, mobs, or unlawful assemblies, the others of us will, upon notice received, forthwith repair properly armed, to the person on whom, or place where such invasion or threatening shall be, and will, to the utmost of our power, defend such person and his property, and if need be, will oppose and repel force with force.

6thly. That if any one of us shall unjustly and unlawfully be injured in his person or property, by any such assemblies as before mentioned, the others of us will unitedly demand, and, if in our power, compel the offenders, if known, to make full reparation and satisfaction for such injury; and if all other means of security fail, we will have recourse to the natural law of retaliation.

In witness of all which we hereto subscribe our names, this day of

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BOSTON, *January* 5.

A LETTER from Montreal, to a gentleman in this town, informs that a considerable sum was collected there for the Bostonians, which would be sent in a bill; that the Canadians laughed at the puffs of an army from thence, as it was not in the power of government to raise 1000 men, of the refuse of that country, for the infamous design; and that even the French farmers wished the continuance of our liberties.

We have the pleasure to learn that all the southern provinces have heartily adopted the resolutions of the late respectable continental congress, and are taking the proper steps to carry them into full execution.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, *dated* December 20.

"By accounts just received from Georgia we are informed that all opposition to their concurrence with the other colonies has ceased. Even the protestors have appeared openly at the poll, and voted for delegates to meet the next congress; that they are fully resolved to retrieve their late neglect, and do heartily join in the association of the general congress. As a proof of this, a subscription has been opened for Boston, and already makes a respectable figure."

Last week a vessel arrived at Salem in 40 days from Falmouth, who brings advice of the arrival of captain Lloyd, belonging to this place, with whom went passengers Josiah Quincey, junior, esquire, of this town, and several other gentlemen.

Last week the marines, which lately arrived in the men of war from England, commanded by major Pitcairn, were landed, and are now in barracks at the north part of the town.

We hear from New York that a quantity of small arms, &c. purchased there for the use of the late incorporated companies of militia at Providence, were prevented from being transported from thence by the officers of the customs there.

The 22d of December was celebrated at Plymouth, in commemoration of the first landing of our ANCESTORS in New England. A learned and ingenious discourse was delivered on the occasion by the reverend Mr. GAD HITCHCOCK, of Pembroke, from Genesis 1, 31, and psalms 119, 134, which, for the honour of the dissenting clergy, and for the benefit of mankind, will speedily be published. A splendid entertainment was provided at Mr. Howland's, and propriety and decorum marked the conduct of the day.

AT a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, at Faneuil Hall, on Friday last, Mr. Samuel Adams in the chair. The committee, appointed to take under consideration a paper signed T. Gage, being an answer to a letter written to general Gage by the honourable Peyton Randolph, esquire, president of the late continental congress, reported as follows: "WE would not, unless urged by the clearest necessity, have taken up the consideration of general GAGE's letter to the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, esquire, late president of the continental congress; but we conceive that letter, though it appears to be addressed to a gentleman in his private capacity, has a strong tendency to impress the whole continent with sentiments very unfavourable to this afflicted town. We shall not intentionally throw any disagreeable imputations upon the general, but shall endeavour only to defend ourselves against the injurious tendency of his letter. The general, contrary to the known sense of every man of common understanding, has been pleased to insinuate that the complaints of the town of Boston were utterly groundless and unreasonable, and would have the continent believe that not he, but the people of this province, and especially the inhabitants of the town of Boston, were the aggressors in all the differences which have arisen. We freely acknowledge that the arrival of a British army, with a professed design of enforcing acts of the British parliament destructive of our liberties, gave a great and universal alarm, and it cannot appear strange that we should be considering of the measures necessary to preserve our just rights and privileges. We hoped, however, that peaceable and gentle methods would have effected our deliverance. We believed that his excellency would have laid some proposals before the general assembly which he had summoned to meet at Salem; but after treating both the council and house of representatives in a manner which we shall not animadvert on, he was pleased to dissolve the assembly. The people were then compelled to turn their thoughts and attention to other methods of preventing the impending destruction; and though thus distressed, his excellency would gladly have prevented them from availing themselves of the council of each other in town meeting, and actually ordered the marching of a body of armed soldiers to disperse the inhabitants of the town of Salem, when peaceably assembled to consult upon the most important interests of themselves and their posterity. This was followed by the seizing of the powder, in the magazine at Cambridge, and the cannon which had been lent to the first regiment in Middlesex. The mounting a number of field pieces on an eminence in Boston common, stationing guards in various parts of the town, and many other acts, which could not leave any doubt in the minds of the people of the general's intention to employ military force against the province, at length roused the people to think of defending themselves and their property by arms, if nothing less could save them from violence and rapine. For the justification of the conduct of the people in that respect we may safely appeal to the continent, to the world, and to the supreme OMNISCIENT GOVERNOR OF THE UNIVERSE. All the transactions from the first arrival of the troops, we hope, will hereafter be critically and judiciously examined; and we trust that the time will come when we shall have a fair and impartial hearing. We mean not now to give particular answers, except to such parts of the general's letter as seems to charge the continental congress with having misconceived the facts stated in their letter to him.*

"First, his excellency says, that from the letter (meaning the letter of the honourable continental congress) People would be led to believe that works were raised against the town of Boston, private property invaded, the soldiers suffered to insult the inhabitants, and the communication between the town and country shut up and molested. *How far his excellency was governed by the consideration of what answer he should make, when he gave this turn to the expressions of the congress, need not be enquired into. To this charge his excellency replies,* There is not a single gun pointed against the town. *His excellency did not advert to the number of field pieces which were, at the time that letter was written, and long before, pointed against the town from the common; but if the assertion had been literally true, it would not in the least affect the point under consideration.*

"Are not the works erected on the neck, in reality, erected against the town? Are they not designed to intimidate the inhabitants, and to lead them to think that they were altogether in the power of the army? The continental congress plainly express the sense in which they mean to be understood by his excellency. They say, That the fortifications erecting within that town (Boston) the frequent invasions of private property, and the repeated insults they (the inhabitants) receive from the soldiery, have given them great reason to suspect a plan is formed very destructive to them, and tending to overthrow the liberties of America. *The general, therefore, has in no way answered the charge brought against him, but only, by varying the expression, attempted to elude it. The next assertion is that* No man's property has been seized or hurt, except the king's. *We need not enumerate all the instances of property seized; it is enough to say that a number of cannon, the property of a respectable merchant in the town, were seized and carried off by force; that timber and lumber have been violently taken from the owners; that rightful proprietors have been driven from their lands. It is impossible for us to mention one half of the instances in which property has been hurt; they are notorious to every inhabitant, and have been made known to the public from time to time.*

"*His excellency is pleased to say that* no troops have ever given less cause for complaint, and greater care was never taken to prevent it. *What care has been taken is not our part to determine; we are ready to admit the most candid opinion. But we beg leave to say, that the insults received from officers and soldiers have been in many instances such as were shocking to a spirited people, and of which humanity, in some instances, decency in others, and in all, a generous disposition to avoid placing even those who have injured us in an odious light, prevent us from giving a particular account.*

"*The general declares, that* the communication between the town and country has been always free and unmolested, and is so still. *We shall only give the facts. Guards were fixed at every entrance into the town. No person was allowed to cross the ferry to Charlestown after eight o'clock in the evening, however urgent his business. Passengers on the neck stopped for hours by the guard; their property injured or destroyed. One inhabitant stopped in his chaise, and his horse stabbed with a bayonet; others shamefully beaten, abused, and confined; and many other instances, very alarming to our friends in the country, whose free ingress to the town is essential to our subsistence.*

"*The general perhaps might not justify these enormities; but could he not have prevented them by removing the cause of those frequent abuses? Be that as it may, could he with justice assert that the communication between the town and country has been always free and unmolested, and is so still?*

"*We wish the general had given us some particular instances concerning* the menaces of blood and slaughter, *which he intimates made it his duty to alarm and distress the people in the manner he has already done. We doubt not that we shall be able to answer his excellency whenever he is pleased to descend to particulars; we can only say, at present, that we conceive his excellency to have been very ill advised in the measures he has pursued, and that we ardently wish for an opportunity to meet our accusers upon equal ground.*

The above report having been duly considered, it was voted nem. con. *that the same be accepted, and that the moderator of this meeting be desired to transmit a copy of the report to the honourable* PEYTON RANDOLPH, *esquire, by the first opportunity."*

"*The following vote, expressive of the gratitude of the town for the benevolent assistance received from the other colonies under our present calamities, and the kind recommendation of the late respectable continental congress for future support, passed* nem. con.

WHEREAS the town of Boston is unfortunately become the most striking monument of ministerial tyranny and barbarity, as is particularly exhibited in the sudden shutting up this port, thereby cruelly depriving the inhabitants of this metropolis of the means they have hitherto used to support their families; and whereas our brethren in the other colonies, well knowing that we are suffering in the common cause of America, and of mankind, have, from a general, generous, and brotherly disposition, contributed largely towards our support in this time of our distress, without which many worthy and virtuous citizens must have been in imminent danger of perishing with cold and hunger; and whereas the honourable members of the continental congress have kindly recommended us to our sister colonies as worthy of farther support from them, while the iron hand of unremitted oppression lies heavy upon us: *therefore voted,* that this town, truly sensible of the generous assistance they have received from their sympathizing brethren, return them their warmest and most sincere thanks for the same, and pray that God, whose beneficence they so gloriously imitate, may bestow upon them the blessing he has promised to all those who feed the hungry and clothe the naked; and the thanks of this town are accordingly hereby given to our benefactors aforementioned, and to the honourable members of the congress, for their benevolence towards us, expressed as aforesaid; which support, if continued, cannot fail of animating us to remain steadfast in the defence of the rights of America. The town then made choice of the following gentlemen for their delegates at the provincial congress, to be held at the town of Cambridge, on or before the first of February next, viz. The honourable Thomas Cushing, esquire, Mr. Samuel Adams, the honourable John Hancock, esquire, Dr. Joseph Warren, Dr. Benjamin Church, Mr. Oliver Wendell, Mr. John Pitts.

The meeting was then adjourned to the first Wednesday of February next, at 11 o'clock.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, town clerk.

SALEM, *December* 27.

THE general assembly of Rhode Island have passed a law, whereby it is enacted, that the militia companies in that colony shall be mustered one day in every month, and exercised in martial discipline, according to the mode established by his present majesty in the year 1764; that there be a general muster and review of each regiment, or battalion, twice in every year, in April and October; and that there be a general muster and review of brigade once in two years; that the captain general, lieutenant general, and major general, or any two of them, be authorized to order when, and in what manner, the forces shall march to the assistance of the other colonies, when invaded or attacked, and to make use of the cannon belonging to the colony, either in or out of the same, as they may deem expedient; and that the forces, when out of the colony, shall be under the command of the major general.

We hear that the interior parts of the country are well provided with gunpowder.

NEWPORT (Rhode Island) *December* 26.

WE mentioned in our last that 300 troops had sailed from Boston, supposed to be destined to take possession of our fort, which we find to be a mistake, occasioned by a number of soldiers being put on board a ship in the harbour of Boston, and sent some distance off, as a hospital for the sick soldiers and seamen.

The week before last Thomas Gilbert, George Chace, Jableel Hathway, Adiel Terry, Benjamin Grinnel, and two of colonel Hathway's sons, having proved themselves great enemies to their country, fled from Fleetown to Boston, to take shelter under the wing of general Gage. We hear that one of the above tories hung up his coat and shot one or two bullets through the skirts, then put it on to wear to Boston, pretending he had been shot at by some of the people.

One of Timothy Ruggles's infernal conspirators, we are told, has lately been detected in endeavouring to enlist men, in the country, to act under general Gage, offering two guineas bounty; but the infamous villain was soon obliged to leave his habitation, and *flee* to the city of *refuge* for all such accursed traitors to America.

The following extract from an act passed by the general assembly, at the last session, is inserted by desire: "And be it further voted and resolved, that there be no firing of cannon, upon any public occasion, or of small arms, especially by the militia, or incorporated companies, on days of exercising, excepting only for perfecting themselves as marksmen, under the immediate direction of the commanding officer for the day; and that it be, and hereby is, recommended to all the inhabitants of this colony, that they expend no gunpowder for mere sport or diversion, or in pursuit of game."

The sloop Joseph, captain Benjamin Lindsey, arrived here last week, having on board 700l. New York currency, in provisions, &c. being part of the donations from that province for the town of Boston.

NEW YORK, *January* 2.

A FEW days since four respectable persons, all related to each other, dined at a gentleman's house, in the neighbourhood of this city, whose ages amounted to 340 years.

Several letters by the laſt veſſels from Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, informs us, that immediately after the king's proclamation iſſued, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from Great Britain, two men of war were ordered to the Texel, in Holland, in order to prevent the tranſportation of thoſe articles in Engliſh bottoms to America.

By captain Cochran, who left Glaſgow on the 11th of November, we are informed that the notification iſſued by the congreſs, recommending the ſending no more orders for goods, had been received in England, and prevented the ſhipping any more goods for this port.

His excellency general Gage has been pleaſed to appoint Samuel Kemble, eſquire, to be ſecretary to his excellency, as commander in chief in America, in the room of the late captain Gabriel Maturin, eſquire.

January 9. A brig from ſome part of the Weſt Indies for Kennebeck river, in Maſſachuſetts government, was caſt away on Tueſday night, the 27th ultimo, oppoſite Bridgehampton, on the ſouth ſide of Long Iſland; the veſſel and cargo were entirely loſt, and only three out of thirteen people that were on board ſaved. The dead bodies were taken up on the beach the Thurſday following, and decently interred. We are informed that an Engliſh gentleman and his lady, were among the number of the drowned.

We are told that the tide roſe higher at the eaſt end of the iſland the night of the above ſtorm, that ever was known at that place before; inſomuch that ſeveral young cattle were drowned in the farmers barns.

A letter from London, of a late date, ſays, "lord North behaves with the greateſt firmneſs and compoſure, and is reſolutely determined to carry his point with the colonies, and ſmiles with contempt upon any tales of congreſſes and combinations in America. The duke of Richmond has poſitively declared his opinion that the colonies have proceeded to ſuch unjuſtifiable lengths, that their pretenſions cannot any longer be ſupported, and that the conſtitutional authority of parliament over them muſt be maintained. This, it is ſaid, is the language of moſt people in England. [*But this wants confirmation.*]

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 16.

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* November 11.

"OUR parliament was ſuddenly diſſolved about ſix weeks ſince, and it was thought a great manœuvre in the miniſtry, as, by their being previouſly in the ſecret, they had the ſtart of the popular party, and I muſt ſay it has, in ſome ſort, anſwered their purpoſe; for by all appearance they will have as great a majority in this houſe as they had in the laſt, and ſo we muſt wear our chains for another ſeven years. I hope you have more virtue in America, and I recommend you to exert it, and not depend on the hypocriſy of our miniſtry."

The following is the PETITION of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS to the KING.

To the KING's moſt excellent majeſty.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves and the inhabitants of thoſe colonies, who have deputed us to repreſent them in general congreſs, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A ſtanding army has been kept in theſe colonies, ever ſince the concluſion of the late war, without the conſent of our aſſemblies; and this army, with a conſiderable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the commander in chief, and, under him, of the brigadiers general, has, in time of peace, been rendered ſupreme in all the civil governments in America.

The commander in chief of all your majeſty's forces in North America has, in time of peace, been appointed governor of a colony.

The charges of uſual offices have been greatly encreaſed, and new, expenſive, and oppreſſive, offices have been multiplied.

The judges of admiralty and vice admiralty courts are empowered to recieve their ſalaries and fees from the effects condemned by themſelves.

The officers of the cuſtoms are empowered to break open and enter houſes, without the authority of any civil magiſtrate, founded on legal information.

The judges of courts of common law have been made entirely dependant on one part of the legiſlature for their ſalaries, as well as for the duration of their commiſſions.

Counſellors, holding their commiſſions during pleaſure, exerciſe legiſlative authority.

Humble and reaſonable petitions from the repreſentatives of the people have been fruitleſs.

The agents of the people have been diſcountenanced, and governors have been inſtructed to prevent the payment of their ſalaries.

Aſſemblies have been frequently and injuriouſly diſſolved, and commerce burthened with many uſeleſs and oppreſſive reſtrictions.

By ſeveral acts of parliament made in the fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth, years of your majeſty's reign, duties are impoſed on us, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and the powers of admiralty and vice admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our conſent; the trial by jury, in many civil caſes, is aboliſhed; enormous forfeitures are incurred for ſlight offences; vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages to which they are juſtly liable, and oppreſſive ſecurity is required from owners before they are allowed to defend their rights.

Both houſes of parliament have reſolved, that the coloniſts may be tried in England for offences alledged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a ſtatute paſſed in the thirtyfifth year of Henry the eighth; and in conſequence thereof attempts have been made to enforce that ſtatute.

A ſtatute was paſſed in the twelfth year of your majeſty's reign, directing that perſons charged with committing any offence therein deſcribed, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the ſame in any ſhire or county within the realm, whereby inhabitants of theſe colonies may, in ſundry caſes by that ſtatute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, an act was paſſed for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, another empowering the governor of the Maſſachuſetts Bay to ſend perſons indicted for murder in that province to another colony, or even to Great Britain, for trial, whereby ſuch offenders may eſcape legal puniſhment; a third for altering the chartered conſtitution of government in that province; and a fourth for extending the limits of Quebec, aboliſhing the Engliſh and reſtoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of Britiſh freemen are ſubject to the latter, and eſtabliſhing an abſolute government and the Roman Catholic religion throughout thoſe vaſt regions that border on the weſterly and northerly boundaries of the free Proteſtant Engliſh ſettlements; and a fifth for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his majeſty's ſervice in North America.

To a ſovereign who "*glories in the name of Briton*," the bare recital of theſe acts muſt, we preſume, juſtify the loyal ſubjects who fly to the foot of his throne, and implore his clemency for protection againſt them.

From this deſtructive ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration, adopted ſince the concluſion of the late war, have flowed thoſe diſtreſſes, dangers, fears, and jealouſies, that overwhelm your majeſty's dutiful coloniſts with affliction; and we defy our moſt ſubtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between Great Britain and theſe colonies from an earlier period, or from other cauſes than we have aſſigned. Had they proceeded on our part from a reſtleſs levity of temper, unjuſt impulſes of ambition, or artful ſuggeſtions of ſeditious perſons, we ſhould merit the approbrious terms frequently beſtowed on us by thoſe we revere: But ſo far from promoting innovations, we have only oppoſed them, and can be charged with no offence, unleſs it be one to recieve injuries and be ſenſible of them.

Had our Creator been pleaſed to give us exiſtence in a land of ſlavery, the ſenſe of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit; but thanks be to his adorable goodneſs, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our rights under the auſpices of your royal anceſtors, whoſe family was ſeated on the Britiſh throne to reſcue and ſecure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and deſpotiſm of a ſuperſtitious and inexorable tyrant. Your majeſty, we are confident, juſtly rejoices that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wiſdom muſt approve the ſenſibility that teaches your ſubjects anxiouſly to guard the bleſſing they received from Divine Providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact which elevated the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick to the imperial dignity it now poſſeſſes.

The apprehenſion of being degraded into a ſtate of ſervitude, from the pre-eminent rank of Engliſh freemen, while our minds retain the ſtrongeſt love of liberty, and clearly foreſee the miſeries preparing for us and our poſterity, excites emotions in our hearts, which, though we cannot deſcribe, we ſhould not wiſh to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as ſubjects in the manner we do, ſilence would be diſloyalty. By giving this faithful information, we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tnanquility of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your majeſty, and regard for the preſervation of ourſelves and our poſterity, the primary obligations of nature and of ſociety, command us to entreat your royal attention, and, as your majeſty enjoys the ſignal diſtinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be diſpleaſing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on thoſe deſigning and dangerous men, who daringly interpoſing themſelves between your royal perſon and your faithful ſubjects, and for ſeveral years paſt inceſſantly employed to diſſolve the bonds of ſociety by abuſing your majeſty's authority, miſrepreſenting your American ſubjects, and proſecuting the moſt deſperate and irritating projects of oppreſſion, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulated injuries, too ſevere to be any longer tolerable, to diſturb your majeſty's repoſe by our complaints.

Theſe ſentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your majeſty's ſervice. Yet ſo greatly have we been miſrepreſented, that a neceſſity has been alledged of taking our propeaty from us without our conſent "to defray the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government, and the defence, protection, and ſecurity of the colonies." But we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that ſuch proviſion has been and will be made for the defraying the two firſt articles, as has been and ſhall be judged, by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral colonies, juſt and ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances; and for the defence, protection, and ſecurity of the colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, as they earneſtly deſire may be immediately done, would be fully ſufficient, at leaſt in time of peace; and in caſe of war, your faithful coloniſts will be ready and willing, as they ever have been when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to your majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies, and raiſing forces. Yielding to no Britiſh ſubjects, in affectionate attachment to your majeſty's perſon, family, and government, we too dearly prize that privilege of expreſſing that attachment, by thoſe proofs which are honourable to the prince who recieves them, and to the people who gave them, ever to reſign it to any body of men upon the earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy, in quiet, the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we ſhould at this time have been peaceably, chearfully, and uſefully employed in recommending ourſelves by every teſtimony of devotion to your majeſty, and of veneration to the ſtate from which we derive our origin. But though now expoſed to unexpected and unnatural ſcenes of diſtreſs by a contention with that nation, on whoſe parental guidance, on all important affairs, we have hitherto, with filial reverence, conſtantly truſted, and therefore can derive no inſtruction in our preſent unhappy and perplexing circumſtances from any former experience; yet we doubt not the purity of our intention, and the integrity of our conduct will juſtify us in that grand tribunal before which all mankind muſt ſubmit to judgment.

We aſk but for peace, liberty, and ſafety. We wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit the grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain.

Filled with ſentiments of duty to your majeſty, and of affection to our parent ſtate, deeply impreſſed by our education, and ſtrongly confirmed by our reaſon, and anxious to evince the ſincerity of theſe diſpoſitions, we preſent this petition only to obtain redreſs of grievances, and relief from fears and jealouſies, occaſioned by the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations adopted ſince the cloſe of the late war, for raiſing a revenue in America, extending the powers of courts of admiralty, and vice admiralty, trying perſons in Great Britain for offences alledged to be committed in America, affecting the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and altering the government, and extending the limits of Quebec, by the aboliſion of which ſyſtem the harmony between Great Britain and theſe colonies, ſo neceſſary to the happineſs of both, and ſo ardently deſired by the latter, and uſual intercourſes will be immediately reſtored.

In the magnanimity and juſtice of your majeſty and parliament we confide for a redreſs of our other grievances, truſting, that when the cauſes of our apprehenſions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accuſtomed in our happier days to enjoy. For appealing to that Being, who thoroughly ſearches the hearts of his creatures, we ſolemnly profeſs, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending deſtruction.

Permit us, then, moſt gracious ſovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmoſt humility, to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whoſe pure religion our enemies are undermining, for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your ſubjects happy, and keeping them united, for the intereſt of your family depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it, for the ſafety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almoſt unavoidable dangers and diſtreſſes, that your majeſty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the ſame bands of law, loyalty, faith, and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not ſuffer the tranſcendent relation, formed by theſe ties, to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, that, if attained, never can compenſate for the calamities through which they muſt be gained.

We therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your majeſty, that your royal authority and interpoſition may be uſed for our relief, and that a gracious anſwer may be given to this petition.

That your majeſty may enjoy every felicity, through a long and glorious reign, over loyal and happy ſubjects, and that your deſcendants may inherit your proſperity and dominions, till time ſhall be no more, is, and always will be, our ſincere and fervent prayer.

Each wight, who reads not, and but ſcans and ſpells,
Each word-catcher, that lives on ſyllables,
E'en ſuch ſmall critics, ſome regard may claim. POPE.

MR. PINKNEY,

MY motto is addreſſed to HOSTIS SUM NEMINI; it reſpects that part of his former production where he exclaims againſt the ENEMY TO NONSENSE as a lame verſifier, for making the laſt line of his triplet a ſyllable longer than the line foregoing. His ſecond charge againſt him is that of being guilty of nonſenſe: I ſhall not argue the point, but leave it to any ſchoolboy, who has read as far as the 140th line of Virgil's firſt Æniad to determine; nor ſhall I retort the charge of nonſenſe upon him, becauſe it would be as needleſs as to declare that the ſun aroſe yeſterday. I ſhall therefore proceed to conſider his ſecond eſſay; and I think his ſyllogiſm is the firſt ſtriking paſſage; to which he ſubjoins a ſpecimen of his talent as a wit, in ſaying that he "ſhould be vile indeed to wiſh to defraud even the Devil of his due:" Pray let me aſk this advocate for juſtice if HE is the Devil's due (which ſome inimical ſouls ſeem not to doubt) whether he would *wiſh* to ſurrender to the Devil his property tomorrow morning? I, for my part, cannot help thinking him nearly *related* to the Devil: 1ſt. Becauſe the Devil is ſaid to be the father of lies; 2dly. becauſe he is ſo tenacious of the Devil's rights; and 3dly. becauſe he is a Devil of a writer.

The celebrated Mr. STERNE makes his uncle Toby declare himſelf ſorry that the Devil himſelf was damned, and it is applauded as the effuſion of an heart brim-full of humanity, and yet no man will deny but that the Devil was dealt with according to his deſerts. He next laments that he is no verſifier, but preſently after we ſee him aſſail the winged horſe, who, ſpurning at the unhappy adventurer, lays him proſtrate with his heels; and if we may judge from the ſentence immediately following, "for this reaſon, &c." has put him *entirely* out of his ſenſes.

He ſays his friend is the delight of the people----juſt as a puppet ſhew is; for when the people come to look into the machinery, and diſcover that the punch, which had beguiled their ſenſes, is nothing more than a BLOCKHEAD, they are apt to lament that they had been ſo eaſily duped. But for what reaſon doth he ſuppoſe his friend envied? Not on account of his learning, the beauty of his face, the graces of his perſon, his riches, his poſt of honour, qualifications for which men are ſometimes envied, nor on account of his illuſtrious pedigree, for we are told he ſprung from a cottage; and you, O HOSTIS! agree that he is but juſt arrived *at an exalted ſtate*. So far from his being the mark of my envy, I ſhould not grieve to ſee him EXALTED ſtill higher. But I forbear to ſay more, becauſe your panegyric is a bitterer ſatire againſt him than wit could ſuggeſt, or malice publiſh.

As a ſpecimen of your ſtile, I will tranſcribe your laſt ſentence, which is ſuppoſed to be the beſt, as an actor chuſes to go off the ſtage with applauſe: "I do not admire the *faſhionable* abuſe lately uſed by the S---tt-n M-j-r wits, and unleſs, for the future, I can write, and *be in faſhion*, without abuſe (that is, without being faſhionable) you ſhall ſee no more." It wants no comment; my benevolence doth not extend ſo wide as you *profeſs* your's to do. I revere ſome men, and love others; but *odi profanum vulgus et arceo.*

To the King *and* Queen POETASTOR, *who publiſhed a* CHALLENGE *to the* WRITER *who drew his* PICTURE *in the gazette of December 29th laſt, under the ſignature of* "A LOVER OF TRUTH."

OYES! O yes! attend our PROCLAMATION;
Let its PURPORTS reſound throughout the nation:
A King and Queen prieſt (as is ſhrewdly ſuſpected) *
On a *dignify'd* BURGESS has groſsly reflected;
He expoſes our vice in each line of his ſatire,
Our wants, too, tho' *great*, he attempts to make greater,
Says, a ſervant to *Matts.* we're contented to be,
Court the ſmiles of the vulgar with a ſuppliant knee,
Says we game it with ſharpers, but moſt 'mong boors,
Head cold-water hops, and aſſociate with wh--es,
We ſprung from a cot, are poor, ſtupid, and proud,
Thus in defamation is ſtill very loud,
We hunt for a fortune 'mong widows and laſſes,
They "ſpurn our pretenſions," nor will our careſſes.
Tho' *true*, what the De'il has this prieſt FOR TO do
With our front, and our wants, or each ſtep that we go?
Theſe things, to be ſure, to men in high ſtation,
Muſt raiſe in our boſoms the greateſt vexation.
Touch but a gall'd aſs (as the proverb oft ſays)
He'll winch, and we're preſently dinn'd with his brays.
A BURGESS! good Lord! made the object of ſatire!
Sure never affront upon man cou'd be greater;
So rudely attack'd, in our perſon and merit,
That none but an aſs or a *tool* cou'd well bear it.
Theſe charges give riſe to this proclamation,
As we wiſh to ſupport both our office and *ſtation*,
And that the delinquent (tho' the villain now curſt is)
Be puniſh'd condignly, and forth dragg'd to juſtice.
Now that perſons ſhou'd pay this a proper regard,
If "the fellow's" detected, we'll give this reward:
Our finances low are, *all* men do agree,
But we'll plead well his cauſe, in our court, without fee;
To our front in the greateſt law 'fairs he may truſt,
Tho' the prieſt ſays "if failing in *this*, 'twill be loſt."
And, oh! what a foe has this prieſt to engage,
When, wielding our arm, we ſtep forth in our rage!
We call on this writer, whoever he be,
To meet us in combat, with ſword or fuſee.

* *Inſinuates that Mr.* D--L-P *(who ſeems to be the butt of his malice) is the writer of the piece ſigned* "A LOVER OF TRUTH."

WILLIAMSBURG.

BY a gentleman from Philadelphia we have received papers as late as the 23d of January; from which we learn that nothing material has tranſpired ſince our laſt.

*** NOTHING gives the printer of this paper greater pain than to be concerned in the publication of *controverſial* pieces; that which was inſerted againſt the *Scotch*, of the 19th ult. has had this tendency. He can with the utmoſt truth declare that it was his ardent wiſh to have dropped it, which certainly would have been the caſe, had he thought it conſiſtent with his duty; but every impartial perſon muſt be convinced that even the motto of his paper will not permit him, at all times, to act agreeable to his inclination. It would be highly injurious to him ſhould any of the gentlemen whom that piece is aimed at think him partial with reſpect to them; indeed, they cannot, when they conſider that, in the very ſucceeding paper, he willingly publiſhed every piece, which came to his hand, in vindication of them.---------Two more pieces, equally diſagreeable, are ſent him this week, tending to revive a diſpute, which, he had flattered himſelf, would never have been brought upon the tapis again; but the parties, who think themſelves injured, inſiſt on their right of retaliation, alledging that Mr. Lynd was the firſt that began the diſpute.---------The author of the piece againſt the Scotch will be revealed to any perſon who may apply to the printer, as he by no means will publiſh any thing of an injurious tendency, like that, without being indulged with the privilege of giving up the writer whenever called upon. He is almoſt convinced, however, that the gentleman hinted at is far from being unwilling that he may be made known.

*** THE ſeveral counties and corporations in this colony are requeſted to elect delegates to repreſent them in convention, who are deſired to meet at the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, on Monday the 20th of March next.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, MODERATOR.

A PERSON, *from 30 to 40 years of age, who has been uſed to the* BUSINESS *of a* STORE, *and comes well recommended, may hear of employment by enquiring of the printer.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 2, 1775.

JUST COME TO HAND,

AND TO BE SOLD AT JOHN CARTER'S STORE,

FOR READY MONEY ONLY,

A VARIETY OF WOMENS, GIRLS, AND CHILDRENS

STAYS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, *in Williamſburg*, an indented ſervant man, named JOHN HUNTER, a native of *London*, about five feet high, ſpeaks very quick, and has a comical, ſly, ſquinting look, and a buſhy head of hair; had on, when he went away, a dark drab ſhort coat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for bringing him home. 2 ELKANAH DEANE.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living near the *Roccoon Ford*, in *Orange* county, on the 14th of *December*, a large bay horſe, near 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, his left hind foot white as high as the footlock, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and has been uſed to draw in a carriage. Alſo a likely ſmall ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and long ſwitch tail, undocked, neither of them branded, and both were ſhod before. Any perſon who will deliver them to Mr. *Spencer Mottrom Ball*, in *Northumberland*, Mr. *Thomas Waring*, in *Eſſex*, or bring them to me, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, for each, beſides what the law allows. JAMES ROBB.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia* county, a mare and colt: The mare is a dark bay, with a little white in her face, about ſix years old, four feet three inches high, and branded WD in a piece. The colt is a dark bay, about three months old. They are appraiſed to 7l. 10s. WILLIAM M. BOOKER.

To be RENTED, *and entered on immediately*,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory HOUSE, with all other convenient houſes, on a ſquare of lots in the town of *Richmond*, belonging to the eſtate of doctor *William Wills*, deceaſed, lately occupied by Mr. *James Vaughan*, which, from the conveniency of the houſes and ſituation, renders it extremely well calculated either for a public or private family. For terms apply to

THOMAS PROSSER.
TURNER SOUTHALL.

3

To be SOLD, *by direction of the committee of* Charles City, *at public ſale, on* Tueſday *the* 14*th day of* February *next, at the ſtore of Meſſieurs* Amos *&* James Ladd, *in the ſaid county*,

SUNDRY GOODS, conſiſting of *Iriſh* LINENS, SHEETING, *&c.* imported from *Great Britain*, in the *Pegy*, captain *Thomas Fiſher*. The linens will be ſold by the piece, and for ready money.

WILLIAM G. MUNFORD, WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, THOMAS HOLT, PETER ROYSTER, JAMES EPPES, JOHN EDLOE, P. P. EDMONDSON, JOHN TYLER.

THE VISITORS *and* GOVERNORS *of* WILLIAM *and* MARY *college are deſired to meet on* Thurſday *the* 16*th of* February. *By order of the* RECTOR,

3 MATTHEW DAVENPORT, C. V.

THE freeholders of *York* county are deſired to meet at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on *Monday* the 20th of *February* (being court day) to elect delegates to attend the convention at the town of *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 20th of *March* next.

HANOVER town, *January* 19, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given that the debts due to Meſſieurs *Andrew Cochrane*, *Robert Donald*, and company, and Meſſieurs *Murdochs*, *Donalds*, and company, of *Glaſgow*, lately in the hands of Mr. *Alexander Donald* and Mr. *John Johnſon*, for collection, and under them Mr. *Richard Morris* and Mr. *John Davies*, are now under the direction of the ſubſcriber. Great indulgence having been already given, all thoſe who are ſtill indebted to both or either of the above companies, are requeſted to be very ſpeedy in diſcharging their reſpective balances. Any payments made to Mr. *Malcom Hart*, will be good. ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in *Charles City*, a ſmall bay HORSE, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 5 or 6 years old, has a black mane and tail, was ſhod before, and has a ſmall ſore on the left ſide of his back, which was hurt by a ſaddle. The ſaid horſe was taken from *Dite Rutan* of *Luncnburg*, by the ſheriff of this county, and ſold at public ſale. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 3l. reward, and 6l. if the offender is brought to juſtice.

3 ROBERT WALKER.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 17, 1775.

I INTEND ſetting out for *Ohio* the firſt day of *March* next, and expect to be gone three or four months. Thoſe who have buſineſs to tranſact with me, on my own account, or on account of the eſtate of Mr. *Hugh Houſton*, deceaſed, are deſired to apply before that time. I attend *Spotſylvania* court, and ſtay in *Fredericksburg* a fortnight in next month. BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 25, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. *Matthew Tewell*, deceaſed, late of this city, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to bring them in, properly proved, as I am empowered to ſettle the affairs of the ſaid eſtate. WILLIAM PAGE.

THE ſale of the eſtate of Mr. *Matthew Tewell*, deceaſed, advertiſed to be on the 9th of this inſtant (*January*) but put off on account of the indiſpoſition of Mrs. *Tewell*, will certainly be on *Wedneſday* the 8th of *February* next.

BERKELEY county, VIRGINIA.

THERE IS READY FOR PUBLICATION

THE AMERICAN POCKET DIAL,

Which ſhews the hour of the day and night by the ſun and ſtars, the ſun's place and declination, the ſun's altitude, the latitude of the place of obſervation, the variation of the compaſs, the height and diſtance of any acceſſible or inacceſſible object. Theſe uſeful and curious problems may be found by this dial, by any perſon of common abilities, without any knowledge of the branches of the mathematicks, by carefully peruſing a ſmall book of directions given with each dial. Theſe dials are to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, each ſubſcriber to pay ten ſhillings currency on his receiving a dial and book. They will be engraved in the neateſt manner on copper or braſs, and likewiſe the books printed in a neat ſtyle. Beſides the uſe of the dial in the ſaid book, there will be added a true way of diſcovering the quantity of adulteration in gold, ſilver, &c. Subſcriptions are taken in by the editor, *Robert Cockburne*, of *Berkeley* county, and *William Page*, at the vendue office, *Williamſburg*.

WILLIAM PAGE

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. *Robert Nicolſon*, a little below the capitol, where he ſtill continues ſelling on commiſſion, at public and private ſale, all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, or whatever may be committed to his care, for caſh only. He aſſures them that his utmoſt endeavours ſhall be exerted to give ſatisfaction in the management of any buſineſs that may be put under his direction, and their favours will be thankfully received, and gratefully remembered. I have for ſale ſeveral CASKS of good PORT WINE, and a large COLLECTION of BOOKS.

THE public is hereby forewarned from taking an aſſignment of a bond given by *Daniel Wilſon*, of the county of *Amelia*, to *Richard Pringle*, formerly an inhabitant of *Cumberland* county, as the money for which the ſaid bond was given is paid, though the bond through neglect was not taken in.

THE SHERIFFS who are in arrear to his majeſty's revenue of QUITRENTS are deſired to ſettle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their reſpective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next *March*; after which time the name of every ſheriff who fails to make due payment will be inſerted in the gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

TAKEN up, in the upper end of *Hanover* county, on *Hollowing* creek, a flea bitten grey horſe, eighteen or nineteen years old, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock I. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 15s. The owner may have him on proving his property. DAVID TULLOH.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 12, 1775.

WANTED, by the ſubſcribers,

TWO or three JOURNEYMEN CABINETMAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. We have a good ſtock of ſeaſoned mahogany and black walnut by us, and will work cheap for caſh, or ſhort credit. RICHARD BOOKER,
JOHN CRUMP.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at *Brooke's Bank*, in *Eſſex* ocunty, on the 14th of this inſtant, a likely muſatto girl named PEG, about 15 or 16 years of age, and of a middle ſize; had on when ſhe went away a brown linen jacket and petticoat, plaid ſtockings, common ſhoes, a callico jacket and petticoat, 1 or 2 white linen ſhifts, and ſeveral other clothes, which I do not remember. She was brought up as a houſe ſervant, and underſtands that buſineſs well. When ſhe is taxed for committing any fault, ſhe appears to be greatly ſurprized, and is apt to cry. The ſame evening ſhe went away ſhe was ſeen to go on board a ſloop at *Layton's* warehouſes; when ſhe hailed the ſloop, ſhe told the ſkipper, who was a white man, that her name was *Dinah*, and that ſhe wanted to go to *Norfolk*, or to be ſet aſhore on the other ſide of the river: The ſkipper ſent his flat and two negroes and carried her on board, about ſun-ſet. This information I had from the ſailors on board captain *Martin's* ſhip, who ſaw all that paſſed. I am inclined to believe ſhe was prevailed on to go off, as ſhe went away without the leaſt provocation, and never was guilty of the like before. She was born where I live, and never was 5 miles from home. If carried off by any veſſel, I will give 5l. reward to the perſon who brings her back, and 10l. more to know the ſkipper of ſuch veſſel, ſo that I may have him taken; and if taken ſtrolling about any where, I will give the ſame, and pay reaſonable charges.

DECEMBER 17, 1774. tf RICHARD HIPKINS.

For CHARTER *to* WHITEHAVEN,

THE brig *Aſſiſtance*, *Stephen Fariſo* commander, now lying at *Norfolk*, burthen about 300 hogſheads, or 7500 buſhels. For terms apply to Mr. *Thomas Shore*, or the ſubſcriber.

BOLLING STARK.

MOUNT COMFORT, *January* 16, 1775.

ALTHOUGH I advertiſed, not long ſince, my coal at 10d. *per* buſhel, ready money, yet from the difficulty of receiving the cash, and obtaining the coal out of deep pits, I am induced to declare that I will not take leſs than 12d. ready money, *per* buſhel, or the aſſumpſit of ſome ſubſtantial merchant in *Warwick*, *Mancheſter*, or *Richmond*, for the payment of the ſame, in ſix months from the delivery of the coal. Thoſe who have hitherto been punctual may expect the ſame credit as formerly.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Suſſex* county, about the 18th of *February* laſt, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waiſtcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a ſhirt of blue ſtriped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the ſame, and an old hat. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall receive a reward of 10l. tf THOMAS HUSON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 3, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnerſhip betwixt *Horner* and *Ward*, of this place, is diſſolved; and all perſons who ſtand indebted to them are to pay the ſame to *William Horner*, who will diſcharge any debts due from them.

WILLIAM HORNER,
JAMES WARD.

☞ MY affairs requiring my return to England as ſoon as poſſible, I ſhall be greatly obliged to thoſe perſons indebted as above that will enable me to do ſo, by a ſpeedy payment.---I have a few EUROPEAN and other GOODS remaining on hand, which I will diſpoſe of, wholeſale or retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, tobacco, or wheat.

6 WILLIAM HORNER.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.
G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

☞ I have already received copies of the liſts of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Iſle of Wight*, *King* and *Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaſter*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middleſex*, *Northumberland*, *Princeſs Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the num- bers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaſter*, againſt the public.

G. WYTHE.

NEWCASTLE, *December* 22, 1774.

RUN away, on the 10th day of *December*, 1774, WILLIAM SMITH, a *Scotchman*, who is about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſpeaks very bad *Engliſh*, has a yellowiſh complexion, a long viſage, a down look, dark coloured hair, and a mould on his right cheek. He had on, when he went away, a light coloured broad cloth coat, which is broke at the elbows, and with very few buttons on it, a pail blue duroy waiſtcoat, a pair of deep blue ſagathy breeches, coarſe ſhoes, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, ſteel buckles, coarſe felt hat, a *Newmarket* coat of light bath coating, not bound, but ſtitched on the edges, with death head buttons on it, a pair of wrappers, rather of a darker colour than the *Newmarket* coat, and a large ſpur, plated with ſilver; he likewiſe carried off with him a black ſattin capuchin, a piece of new *Virginia* cloth, containing eight yards, ſtriped with blue and copperaſs, and emptied a boulſter of feathers to carry them in. He is very ſickly, and ſtole out of my ſtable a black horſe, with a great many white hairs about his head, neck, and rump, with remarkable long ears, which ſtand ſtraight up, and very near together, and branded on his near ſhoulder R C, and likewiſe on his near buttock R C, with the ſame mark above it, and is about 4 feet 8 inches high. He alſo ſtole a ſaddle, and double rein bridle, about half worn, a ſaddle cloth, ſtriped acroſs with red, and bound with red ferret. He has a diſcharge from the earl of Dunmore's clerk, which he is very fond of ſhewing. I hereby offer a reward of FIFTY SHILLINGS for apprehending the ſaid *Smith*, and ſecuring the horſe, ſo that I may get him again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken out of the colony. It is expected that he will make for *Wilmington*, in *North Carolina*, as he has a brother's widow living there, that moved from *Virginia* ſome time ſince. t (1) f JOHN COCKBURN.

THE DISTILLERY at *Alexandria*, in *Virginia*, with other improvements, to be LET for a term of years. Enquire of Mr. *William Holt*, at *Williamſburg*, *William Davies*, eſquire, at *Norfolk*, Mr. *George Gilpin*, or Meſſrs. *Harper & Hortſhorne*, at *Alexandria*, Mr. *John Cornthwait*, at *Baltimore*, or of *Daniel Roberdeau*, eſquire, at *Philadelphia*. The diſtillery and improvements conſiſt of a diſtillery built of ſtone, 71 feet by 39; a ſtone ſtore 50 by 50, with granaries, in 2 ſtories above the ground floor, and a ſail or rigging loft above, the whole length of the building; a molaſſes ſtore, framed, that will contain 140 hogſheads; and a framed cooper's ſhop 16 by 23, with a ſuitable chimney. The diſtillery is furniſhed with two new ſtills about the ſame ſize, that will hold to work 2500 gallons; and the working ciſterns, 20 in number, will contain the ſame quantity each. It is alſo furniſhed with a third ſtill, that contains to work 600 gallons, for low wines. Each of theſe ſtills have ſuitable worms and worm tubs. There is alſo a ſuitable low wine ciſtern, and 5 very ample return ciſterns outſide of the houſe, and under cover. The whole, and every part of the improvements, are entirely new, executed by workmen from *Philadelphia*, and the diſtillery under the immediate eye and direction of a gentleman of eminent capacity in diſtillation. The works are ſupplied with good cool water from an ample ſpring, by 2 pumps with braſs chambers 6 inches diameter; and the ciſterns are charged with two other pumps, with chambers of block tin of 5 inches diameter, through ſuction pipes of yellow poplar. All theſe pumps are worked by a horſe, in an adjoining millhouſe of large diameter, well conſtructed. There is alſo a woodyard, boarded 7 feet high, that will contain much more than neceſſary for the diſtillery, into which the wood may be thrown from the water. The whole of theſe improvements are ſituated in *Alexandria*, below the bank; the diſtillery on faſt ground, and the ciſterns fixed above the higheſt tide waters; the ſtores and yard on a wharf which, with the public wharf adjoining, of 66 feet, makes an extent of more than 200 feet in width, 156 feet of which run 300 feet into *Potowomack*.

As it does not ſuit the owner of theſe improvements to remove his reſidence from *Philadelphia*, he will let them at a moderate rent, with a contract of 300 cords of aſh wood yearly, for 5 years, cut into 4 feet lengths, and delivered on the *Maryland* ſhore, directly oppoſite to the diſtillery, and ſo near the water as to render any carriage unneceſſary, by the heirs of *Thomas Addiſon*, eſquire, deceaſed, at the rate of a dollar *per* cord.

Any perſon inclining to leaſe the premiſes, may be furniſhed, on a ſpeedy appplication, with about 160 hogſheads of good, well choſen molaſſes, with indulgence for payment. Enquire as above.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond (with approved ſecurity) bearing intereſt from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robet Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas John ſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantage ous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately bult, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year; and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

R K, *July* 27, 1774.
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LONDON, *November* 30.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament, on* Wedneſday, November 30, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT gives me much concern that I am obliged, at the opening of this parliament, to inform you that a moſt daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the law ſtill unhappily prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and has, in divers parts of it, broke forth in freſh violences of a very criminal nature. Theſe proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of my colonies, and unwarrantable attempts have been made to obſtruct the commerce of this kingdom, by unlawful combinations. I have taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as I judged moſt proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of my ſubjects, and for the reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay; and you may depend upon my firm and ſteadfaſt reſolution to withſtand every attempt to weaken or impair the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of my crown; the maintenance of which I conſider as eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare, of the Britiſh empire, aſſuring myſelf, that, while I act upon theſe principles, I ſhall never fail to receive your aſſiſtance and ſupport.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being able to inform you that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte. By this happy event the troubles which have ſo long prevailed in one part of Europe are compoſed, and the general tranquility rendered complete. It ſhall be my conſtant aim and endeavour to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and I cannot but flatter myſelf I ſhall ſucceed, as I continue to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that, in this Houſe of Commons, I ſhall meet with the ſame affectionate confidence, and the ſame proofs of zeal and attachment to my perſon and government, which I have always, during the courſe of my reign, received from my faithful Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Let me particularly recommend to you at this time, to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with unanimity in your reſolutions. Let my people, in every part of my dominions, be taught, by your example, to have a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings of our excellent conſtitution. They may be aſſured that, on my part, I have nothing ſo much at heart as the real proſperity and laſting happineſs of all my ſubjects.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Mercurii, 30 *Novembri*, 1774.

THE lord chancellor reported his majeſty's ſpeech, and the ſame being read by the clerk,

Moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty to return his majeſty the thanks of this houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne; to declare our abhorrence and deteſtation of the daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the laws, which ſo ſtrongly prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obſtruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom; to return his majeſty our humble thanks for having been pleaſed to communicate to us, that he has taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as his majeſty hath judged moſt proper and effectual for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of his majeſty's ſubjects, and for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, relative to the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay; to expreſs our entire ſatisfaction in his majeſty's firm and ſteadfaſt reſolution to continue to ſupport the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of his crown, and to give his majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that we will cheerfully co-operate in all ſuch meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary to maintain the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire; that as this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common intereſt of Europe, we have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being acquainted with the concluſion of the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte; that we confide in his majeſty's endeavours to prevent, as far as poſſible, the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and from the aſſurances given to his majeſty by other powers, we have the pleaſing expectation that nothing is likely to intervene that may interrupt the preſent happy tranquility in Europe; that it is no leſs our duty than our inclination to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and reſolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the excellency of our conſtitution; and impreſſed with the deepeſt gratitude for the many bleſſings we have enjoyed during the courſe of his majeſty's reign, to teſtify, with unaffected zeal at this conjuncture, our inviolable fidelity to his majeſty, and our ſerious attention to the public welfare. Then an amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion, by inſerting, after the word throne, at the end of the firſt paragraph, theſe words: To deſire his majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the ſtate of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the conſideration of the moſt critical and important matter, but upon the fulleſt information; and when we are thus informed we ſhall, without delay, apply ourſelves with the moſt earneſt and ſerious zeal, to ſuch meaſures as ſhall tend to ſecure the honour of his majeſty's crown, the true dignity of the mother country, and the harmony and happineſs of all his majeſty's dominions.

Which being objected to, after long debate, the queſtion was put, whether theſe words ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid motion?

It was reſolved in the negative.

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DISSENTIENT,

Becauſe we cannot agree to commit ourſelves with the careleſs facility of a common addreſs of compliment, in expreſſions, which may lead to meaſures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties of a very great part of our fellow ſubjects.

We conceive that an addreſs upon ſuch objects as are before us, and at ſuch a time as this, muſt neceſſarily have a conſiderable influence upon our future proceedings; and muſt impreſs the public with an idea of the general ſpirit of the meaſures which we mean to ſupport.

Whatever methods we ſhall think it adviſeable to purſue, either in ſupport of the mere authority of parliament (which ſeems to be the ſole conſideration with ſome) or for reconciling that authority with the peace and ſatisfaction of the whole empire (which has ever been our conſtant and invariable object) it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the reſult of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate enquiry.

No materials for ſuch an enquiry have been laid before us; nor have any ſuch been ſo much as promiſed in the ſpeech from the throne, or even in any ſuch verbal aſſurance from miniſters.

In this ſituation we are called upon to make an addreſs, arbitrarily impoſing qualities and deſcriptions upon the acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and juſt extent of which we are as yet in a great meaſure unapprized; a procedure which appears to us by no means conſonant to that purity which we ought ever to preſerve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate, capacity.

Becauſe this addreſs does, in effect, imply an approbation of the ſyſtem adopted with regard to the colonies, in the laſt parliament. This unfortunate ſyſtem, conceived with ſo little prudence, and purſued with ſo little temper, conſiſtency, or foreſight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the miſchiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was coutinued, and the diligence with which it has been purſued; a ſyſtem which has created the utmoſt confuſion in the colonies, without any rational hope or advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy proſpect of the diſpoſition of the lords in the preſent parliament, "when we ſee the houſe, under the preſſure of ſo ſevere and uniform an experience, again ready, without any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the ſpirit of the former fatal proceedings."

But whatever may be the miſchievous deſigns, or the inconſiderate temerity, which leads to this deſperate courſe, we wiſh to be known as perſons who have ever diſapproved of meaſures ſo pernicious in their paſt effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haſte, without enquiry or information, to commit ourſelves in declarations, which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

RICHMOND, ROCKINGHAM, STANHOPE, PONSONBY, CAMDEN, PORTLAND, STAMFORD, TORRINGTON, WYCOMBE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 3.

THIS day the inhabitants of this city met, when the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, eſquire, was unanimouſly choſen their delegate to attend the convention at the town of Richmond, the 20th of March next.

*** THE freeholders of James City county are deſired to meet at the courthouſe on Monday the 13th inſtant, to chuſe their deputies to repreſent them at the town of Richmond, the 20th of March next.

PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.